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Back to '96.

The business men of the United States are in practically a solid line for the Republican national ticket. This is the assurance carried to Mr. Taft by Secretary Straus. Talks with other men, like himself merchants or manufacturers, are presumably the basis for the Secretary's conclusion. His unusual personal position in the campaign—that of a lifelong Democrat signally honored by his party, who is now a member of a Republican Cabinet—surely gives Mr. Straus excellent opportunity to uncover the truth.

Business men may well be for Taft. No other candidate since letter-writing General Scott has written himself down as fully. And the effect of Mr. Taft's scores of decisions from the bench, many speeches in this and other lands, numerous memoranda while a member of the Cabinet, and two or three books of thoughtful essays, is all revelatory of sound judgment, a steady mind, good business farsight, and practical experience.

Compare this revelation with that which unveils free silver as the paramount issue of one campaign, imperialism as that of another, government ownership as that of an interim between campaigns, and now the election of United States Senators by popular vote and governmental guaranty of bank deposits. But this comparison, effective as it might well be, is not the preponderating consideration with the business man. He is more struck by the danger to him—as he sees it—of electing a candidate on a platform designed to satisfy the demands of men not in business. He may not be right. In this connection it is not necessary to say whether he is right or wrong. But the fact remains that under the leadership of the National Association of Manufacturers a movement is now organized to unite for Mr. Taft those commercial factors which were so amazingly potent for Mr. McKinley.

Never in the World.

Without special occasion, discussion has been renewed on the prospective location of the statue to Governor Shepherd. With this later talk has come a suggestion that one of the District Commissioners inclines toward the site in front of the new Municipal Building.

The people of this city are from Missouri. If they have at the head of their government a man so afflicted with strabismus that he could not understand that the site is an absurdity from a lightning glance at the model which desecrated that spot some weeks ago, they will have to be shown. But until they are shown, until one of these three officials so far contradicts his present standing as a man of good sense, they will refuse to believe it.

Australia Wide Awake.

Australia has good reason to desire an adequate navy of her own. In the last few years she has been brought face to face with the fact that the struggle for the mastery of the Pacific involves new factors. Possibly this fact, and what it means to Australia, is not altogether clear to the British imperialists. We read in the London Telegraph:

What the people at home have scarcely yet realized is that Europe practically has vacated the Pacific. Not a single battleship belonging to a European power is to be found in the corner of that great ocean, while America has three great squadrons there. The mastery of the Pacific was Britain's only twenty years ago. The rise of the United States and the naval renaissance of the United States on the other has produced a changed condition of affairs. The United States has a policy of maintaining Australia's attitude toward problems for national defense.

With the peace of Europe liable to be seriously disturbed any time, which might make it necessary for England to gather her naval forces around her own shores, the desperate fix Australia would then be in if threatened by a rigorous Oriental power is simple enough to imagine. That the Australians realize the situation to the fullest extent has been shown in the deeds and words of the last few days.

Score One for Bryan.

The Democratic candidate comes off with the honors in the controversy with the Speaker over their respective fortunes. His moderation and dignity contrast well with Mr. Cannon's bluster and generalizations. Whatever else the public thinks about Mr. Bryan, it does not think that he has acquired his money by improper means, and intimations of that sort will do more harm than good.

Moreover, there is a pretty strong feeling of antagonism to Mr. Cannon running throughout the country just now, and it is a good time for the Speaker to be on his good behavior. It is felt that he has been the most po-

tent single influence in blocking the way of reforms the public wished to see put through from the pure food law to the tariff. His rule of the House has become so unpopular that it is more responsible than any other one thing for the demand for a revision of the rules of that body.

Mr. Cannon has excellent qualities. But of all men he is the last to get into a joint debate with Mr. Bryan on the issue he has raised.

Literary Light on Politics.

The literary men of the country—at least some of them—are drifting toward politics.

It is announced that George Ade is to run for Congress from Indiana. If George can land it is to be hoped he will be able to enliven the proceedings of that august body somewhat. For our part we would rather see George in the Senate. Oh, my!

Opie Read, in Chicago, is nursing aspirations of office and dreams of becoming sheriff. If Opie was handicapped to a thing he would have to crack so many jokes that the victim of the law would suffer more than from any legal penalties he might subsequently have to face.

Augustus Thomas is understood to be (with many blushes) a receptive candidate for governor of New York. He could hold rehearsals in the capitol in Albany and would, no doubt, find more material for thrilling "mellodramas" in the weird doings of the New York Legislature than in twenty summers on the East Side.

By Day or By Night.

Do you prefer a day trip or a night trip?

Granted that the balloon is sound; granted that the pilot is trustworthy; the only point to be settled is whether it shall be by day or by night. No far the preponderance of opinion leans toward the night; but it may be that those who have gone up by moonlight and sailed along mile after mile between the clouds and the stars are naturally more poetic or eloquent.

Some of these accounts of the all-night sail Mr. Glidden and Prof. Clayton took this week in the Aero Club's ship "Boston" read like prose poems. Certainly on a moonlight night at this time of the year, when the air is genial and the country is still wearing its green robes, to float swiftly over hill and dale, to see the earth asleep and then to see it wake up with the dawn, must be one of the rare sensations of a lifetime. No wonder the Aero Club's passenger list is growing fast.

It appears, too, that the world at large has none too clear an idea of the closeness of the great aeronautic period. Here is a sample case clipped from the story of the fascinating sail of the "Boston" Wednesday night:

As the night merged into morning and dawn broke, the airship was let down close to the ground and Mr. Glidden, who possesses a voice of great carrying power, would shout when passing overhead.

"What place is this?"

Not a soul could be seen, but the occupants of the car thought the shout for information might bring from a barn some farmer or chore boy up for early milking. None such appeared, but in one village near Worcester a man driving along a lone road pulled up and looked at all directions excepting heavenward. Mr. Glidden repeated his shout, but the lone driver couldn't mark it down, and giddapped his nag along on his way.

Having got used to the automobile, we must now adjust our courtesy and curiosity to the airship.

The Hon. Leslie M. Shaw will probably bear with equanimity any occasion he may encounter as president of that new Philadelphia Trust Company to visit the Treasury Department on banking business. But what we want to see him do is to come here to Washington and try to locate a postoffice.

"The Government plans to take appeal," says a headline apropos of the commodity clause decision. Certainly got a lemon, for a fact.

Mr. Mack has so far enjoyed all the immunity he could possibly have desired from any \$10,000 contributions.

That hands-across-the-sea reception given our jacks in the Antipodes indicates that blood is not only thicker than water, but the excuse for other fluids likewise thicker than water.

So far Holland has acted the part of the perfect lady.

August

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No. 21. Secretary.

CHARMING YOUNG WOMAN WILL DEFEND PATRICIDE



Mrs. Will A. Young.

Mrs. Will A. Young Will Aid Husband in Defending Beach Hargis for Murder of His Father, Famous Kentucky Feudist.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 12.—For the first time in the history of criminal trials in Kentucky, a murderer is to be defended by a woman. This woman is Mrs. William A. Young, of Morehead, wife of the leading counsel for Beach Hargis, who killed his father, Judge James Hargis, and she will assist her husband in the defense of Hargis at his trial, which begins at Irvine, Estill county, before Judge J. P. Adams, on December 15. Mrs. Young is one of the handsomest women in Kentucky and resides at Morehead, Rowan county, with her husband and their two interesting daughters. They have a beautiful home, and it was not on account of "needing the money" that Mrs. Young decided to aid in Hargis' defense, but a desire to be doing something outside of the social round, in which she has been a prominent figure for several years.

Former Trials.

Will A. Young had been counsel-in-chief for Judge Hargis, B. Fulton French, and other alleged feudal chieftains of the mountains for several years. He had secured the acquittal of Judge Hargis on two murder charges and that of Fulton French on one. During all these trials Mrs. Young went to Jackson and Peattyville, where the trials were held, with her husband, and took a great interest in all the intricacies of the cases. In the meantime, she had studied law, and last year announced her intention of asking admission to the bar. This she did, readily passing the examination.

She has never taken active part in a

case, but during the recent hearing of the preliminary motions in the Beach Hargis trial at Jackson, she was present with her husband and took much interest in the legal questions there raised, and advised with her husband as to the procedure to be followed on certain motions.

Finally Mrs. Lou Ellen Hargis, mother of the patricide, made a proposal to her to act as an assistant counsel. It promised a novel experience for Mrs. Young, who at once agreed to act with her husband. Since making the decision she has studied every phase of the case, and when the case is called at Irvine, she will be on hand, ready to do her best for the boy who killed his father.

Great Social Favorite.

Mrs. Young is a strikingly handsome woman and is widely known and popular. She comes of a wealthy Texas family and was married to Mr. Young about fifteen years ago. Mr. Young is one of the best-known criminal lawyers in Kentucky, while a member of the Kentucky Legislature three years ago, resided in Frankfort, and while there was very prominent in the Governor's set, and Mrs. Young was one of the most popular matrons at the capital that winter.

Mrs. Young does not expect to make the practice of law a profession, but she expects to work hard for the acquittal of young Hargis, and to make good in this line in the eyes of her friends, some of whom have made fun of her for this novel method of securing relief from social boredom.

Mars' Henry Watterson Describes The Typical Gambler and Explains Character in "The Witching Hour"

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—"Did you know," it was Colonel Watterson who had the floor, "that Augustus Thomas got the character of Jack Brookfield from me and that even our friend John Mason here plays the part just as I taught him?"

The attention deepened.

"Did you line it out to Thomas?" one of the party inquired, "and how often did you have to rehearse Mason?"

"Not at all. I never said a word to Thomas until after the play had been on a year or more, nor to Mason until I saw him on the stage. It was a case of telepathy, of clairvoyance, of hypnotic principle. Jack Brookfield in real life was Ell Marks. He was born in Alsace, but excepting his four years in the Confederate service he lived and died in Kentucky. Augustus Thomas never heard of him until 'The Witching Hour' was a season old, and John Mason says—mind you, he says—that he never met him, though Marks was a familiar figure about Macaulay's Theater, in Louisville, and a close friend of many of the leading actors of his time, notably 'Billy' Florence and John McCullough, and later along of Nat Goodwin."

"Tell us about it, great deal to tell. Poor Marks died leaving a few debts and a great many friends. He was followed to his grave by a band of soldier comrades who knew him to be a brave man, having within him the essential elements of a good man. Those who knew him respected him. He had sympathy, much good, and most excellent taste—like Brookfield. The only discrepancy lies in the circumstance that Brookfield is represented as prosperous, while Marks never had money enough to own a Corot. Though a gambler—partly from indolence, partly from environment, and partly from habits acquired in camp, joined to lack of business capacity after four years of wild soldiering in the cavalry—he was not a skillful gambler. He loved to play cards too well. He was really a proud, self-respecting man, who could

not do a tricky, or dishonest thing, and would not to save his life. There was in him a deal of Bret Harte's John Oakhurst. Jack Hamlin spirit. In Brookfield Augustus Thomas has touched it off with wonderful truth and force, and John Mason plays it to perfection."

"So some more, colonel—do."

"When the war of secession broke out," the colonel resumed, "Ell Marks was little more than a boy, living, I think, in Owensboro, a little town on the Ohio river below Louisville. His people were Jewish, from the Alsace country, and in trade. He ran away from home, leaped into a saddle of Morgan's original squadron, and thus became one of Morgan's men. All of Morgan's command attest his soldiering. He came to the rank of major, and fought in all the battles. But, in order that news of his death might not, in this situation last, 'The first move that case it happened, reach his mother, he enlisted under an assumed name. His last exploit in the war was very notable and characteristic. He was put in command of a body of troops chosen to guard an amount of Confederate gold making its flight from Richmond."

"The party was overtaken and captured near Augusta, Ga. They were paroled and the entire agreement and given permission to return to their homes. Naturally, being a lot of young and wild blades, they loitered about town, and there or four days after Marks learned that there was on foot a scheme to overcome the small guard of Union soldiers left with the captured wagon train and to recover at least some of the gold. He got his command together at once. 'Now, boys,' said he, 'I am on to you. I won't do. We are prisoners of war on parole—our honor as men and Kentuckians. I shall not lose sight of one of you while this situation lasts. The first move that case it happened, reach his mother, he enlisted under an assumed name. His last exploit in the war was very notable and characteristic. He was put in command of a body of troops chosen to guard an amount of Confederate gold making its flight from Richmond."

LABOR MEETING REFEREE'S QUERIES

Hearing in Contempt Proceedings Will Be Resumed Today.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ATTENDS IN FORCE

Disputes Between Counsel Make the Proceedings Very Lively at Times.

The full executive council of the American Federation of Labor attended the hearing before Referee Harper in Typographical Temple last night in the contempt proceedings brought against the federation officials.

The hearing was frequently enlivened with tilts between counsel, and between Daniel Davenport, representing the Buck Stove and Range Company, and President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, the only two witnesses examined.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the hearing was suspended until 10 o'clock this morning. President Gompers is anxious to finish his testimony so as to catch an afternoon train for Columbus, Ohio, where he is to speak tomorrow night.

Vice President Mitchell is also in a hurry to get away from Washington, and he will follow President Gompers on the stand.

At the outset of the hearing last evening, Jackson H. Ralston, counsel for the Federation officers, announced that no questions would be answered by his clients pertaining to the business of the American Federation of Labor, or the American Federationist.

Need Not Answer.

Mr. Ralston frequently told Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison that they need not answer questions unless they so desired. This led to many passages, and Mr. Davenport asked to have questions certified to the court, when witnesses refused to answer.

Mr. Davenport was first upon the stand. Mr. Davenport, through long questioning, endeavored to draw from him an admission that he had knowingly violated the supplementary answer made by him under oath as one of the officials of the Federation in the Supreme Court injunction proceedings. Mr. Morrison declined to answer on the advice of counsel.

Mr. Davenport then asked him if the supplementary answer had not been made to the court with the intention of leading the court to believe that the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company would not again be printed on the unfair list. After a long quibble, Mr. Morrison answered "Yes." Mr. Davenport then asked if it was his intention not to, and he again answered "Yes."

On Unfair List.

In answer to other questions, Mr. Morrison said that the name had appeared on the unfair list in the December and January numbers, and also in the printed proceedings of the Norfolk convention. Four thousand copies approximately, of these proceedings had been distributed, he said. Mr. Davenport then asked Mr. Morrison if he had done the things he had sworn under oath not to do.

"Not as I understand it," answered Mr. Morrison. Mr. Morrison then explained that the record of the proceedings was merely a record to show the local unions what had been done, and was not intended to boycott anyone.

"Is it not a publication?" asked Mr. Davenport.

"It is," was the answer.

Mr. Davenport then asked if the executive council had met in January, and Mr. Morrison replied that he did not remember. He was asked if he could not ascertain, and he said he could. Mr. Ralston interposed an objection to Mr. Morrison's getting the minutes, and the witness declined to furnish them. Mr. Davenport, then declared that he would go no further, but would have the question certified to the court.

Mr. Davenport then asked if he did not remember, and he said he did not. Mr. Ralston interposed an objection to Mr. Morrison's getting the minutes, and the witness declined to furnish them. Mr. Davenport, then declared that he would go no further, but would have the question certified to the court.

Objections Unbearable.

"I don't care what Mr. Gompers says," exclaimed Mr. Davenport; "these objections are unbearable. I will certify this question to the court and see what can be done with a recalcitrant witness."

At this point the proceedings threatened to stop. Mr. Morrison found from the Federationist that a meeting was held in January. Mr. Ralston stated emphatically that the minutes would not be produced.

Mr. Gompers then was called, and he was questioned relative to his actions just before the injunction rule was issued by Justice Gould, and relative to his hurrying the publication of the Federationist for that month, so as to get it out ahead of the injunction.

After much questioning and many tilts with his questioner he boldly stated that he had hurried the publication. Mr. Gompers' memory was not clear on certain points, and he gazed reflectively at the chandeliers, scratched his head slowly, and then bringing down his eyes could say softly, "I can't recall."

On one occasion Mr. Davenport asked pointedly if his mind were a blank, and this led to a lively tilt, in which Mr. Gompers demanded that he be spoken to with deference and respect, and declared that on nothing was his mind blank.

ROGERS GIVES AID TO HELEN KELLER

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Sept. 12.—Miss Helen Keller has left here after being the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate. The Rogers family long has been interested in the famous blind girl and has contributed generously to her education. Now it is said that during Miss Keller's stay here Mr. Rogers arranged an annuity which will come to her upon his death.

Mr. Rogers remains in comparatively poor health, and none who know him believe that he will ever again resume active business.

SPREAD OF TYPHOID NOT CAUSED BY WATER

Report Made Yesterday by Investigating Board of Experts.

HOLD MILK SUPPLY AS A GRAVE MENACE

Findings and Recommendations Bear Out Contentions of Dr. Lloyd Magruder.

(Continued from First Page.)

a greater regard must be had for the contagious nature of the disease."

It was found by the committee that a large percentage of cases of typhoid fever were imported into the District of Columbia, that males were slightly more susceptible than females, and that contrary to the usual condition as ascertained elsewhere, the disease in the District is much more prevalent among children than among persons in early adult life.

The bacteriological examination of water was confined to that supplied from the Potomac river, the only being almost the sole supply of water for the city of Washington. Three examinations were made at the filtration plant, at the Department of Agriculture, and at the Hygienic Laboratory.

"The results," says the report, "show the great extent of bacterial purification which the water underwent in its passage through the storage reservoirs and filter beds."

"According to bacteriological standards of pure water, the water delivered through the filtration plant to the city of Washington during May, June, July, and August, 1907, was of a high degree of purity, and on this evidence alone it would appear justifiable to exclude the water as a factor in the conveyance of typhoid fever infection."

The Milk Question.

After thus vindicating the water supply of Washington and the work of the filtration plant, which has been much maligned and misunderstood, the report turns to milk used in the District of Columbia.

"Considering only the cases definitely attributable to milk and the number of secondary cases, contracting the infection directly or indirectly from them," the report states, "it is evident that the milk problem in the District of Columbia is a grave one, and one requiring the serious attention of sanitary authorities."

The report contains data on the tracings of several milk epidemics and the running down of several distinct outbreaks, as well as individual cases to dairy farms. In tracing some of these outbreaks through the milk, apparent cause was frequently found, according to the report. "In this connection," continues the report, "it is interesting to note that for both 1906 and 1907, milk dealer No. 10 had a conspicuously small number of cases of typhoid fever, proportionate to the amount of milk sold. This dealer is the only one in Washington who both sterilizes the bottles and pasteurizes the milk. The low typhoid fever rate among the customers of milk dealer No. 10 is significant, and perhaps is a fair index of the result which would be accomplished by the pasteurization of the general milk supply of Washington."

City's Milk Supply.

"The milk supply of the city is obtained from about 1,000 dairy farms scattered through Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a few even in Pennsylvania and New York. Some of this milk is sent direct from the dairy farms to the consumer, but the bulk of it, however, is shipped from the farms to the sixty-five or seventy dairies operating in the District of Columbia, where it is mixed, before delivery. Some of the dairies in Washington receive milk from as many as thirty to forty farms. It is evident that a supervision over these various dairy farms and dairies sufficiently thorough to prevent the introduction of typhoid fever infection into milk would require a large force of inspectors and could be done only at a great cost. Therefore the treatment of milk before it is delivered to the consumer by some process (pasteurization) which will destroy any possible infection contained therein and at the same time not impair the food value of the milk, seems to be at the present time the cheapest and most practical method of preventing the conveyance of typhoid fever infection by milk."

"The history of the cases in regard to the use of ice cream within thirty days prior to the onset of illness was as follows: Three hundred and forty-five ate it from time to time, 163 ate none, and for fifteen the facts were not determined. In cases this year were traced to infected ice cream, but in view of the bad sanitary conditions under which much of the ice cream sold in Washington is made and handled (particularly by street vendors) a certain number of scattering cases probably were caused by infection through ice cream."

It is also stated in the report that contact had a large part in the transmission of the disease. It was not confined to any occupant or to any class, and was widely scattered.

Conclusions Reached.

The conclusions reached by these eminent medical men are pointed, and their recommendations drastic. They are as follows:

"Much of the typhoid fever in the District of Columbia is imported."

"Many cases in the District of Columbia are contracted through contact with persons, or with articles handled or soiled by persons in the febrile stage of the disease. The especial prevalence of the disease among children in the District of Columbia probably has an important bearing on the spread of the infection by contact."

"Infected milk is one of the important factors in the spread of the disease in the District of Columbia."

"The filtered Potomac river water during the typhoid season of 1907 (May to September) was, according to present bacteriological standards, of good sanitary quality, and so far as could be ascertained was not responsible for the spread of the infection."

"In the typhoid season of 1907 there were about 200 cases less than in the 1906 period. This improvement in the situation suggests that the diminution



DR. LLOYD MAGRUDER, Whose Long Fight for Pure Milk Is Bearing Fruit.

In the amount of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia was due to the improvement in the quality of the drinking water as the result of sand filtration. Positive proof of this cannot now be established. However, a careful study of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia for the next three to five years will throw much light on the role played by the Potomac river water in previous years.

Recommendations.

"We recommend:

"That all cases of typhoid fever and all cases of suspected typhoid fever shall be treated as contagious and dangerous to the community. This should include isolation, placarding, the prompt disinfection of the discharges, the patient's bedding, etc."

"That laboratory facilities be provided free of cost to aid physicians in the early diagnosis of typhoid fever and also to determine when persons who have had the disease no longer menace the public health by discharging typhoid bacilli."

"That all milk not 'certified' or 'inspected' shall be pasteurized, under official surveillance, especially during the typhoid fever season."

"The enactment of a law prohibiting the handling or sale of milk or milk products in any dwelling or in any structure so situated as to render contamination of these products especially liable."

"The enactment of a law prohibiting the care of a case of typhoid fever in any house where foods or articles liable to convey the infection are sold or prepared for sale."

"In order to furnish a water supply of a satisfactory grade of purity throughout the year, additional storage reservoirs shall be constructed, or a coagulant (alum) shall be used during periods of high turbidity."

Bears Out Dr. Magruder.

This report bears out almost to the letter, the findings and theories of Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, chairman of a committee of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, that was appointed fourteen years ago. Ever since he has made chairman of the committee Dr. Magruder has led the fight for the betterment of conditions in Washington, and the prevention of the typhoid epidemics. It was the report of this committee that first bestirred the Commissioners and Congress, and led to the establishment of the filtration plant, and other sanitary measures. Last February, Dr. Magruder again took the matter up with the Medical Society and in a report, in which he stated that his conclusions and recommendations were almost identical with those of the Marine Hospital Service report.

When seen by the Washington Post, Dr. Magruder said that he regarded the report as a crowning feature of the long fight, and admitted that he was pleased that the most eminent medical authorities in the United States had upheld his views relative to the water supply and Washington's milk supply.

WINSTON CHURCHILL WEDS MISS HOZIER

Pretty Marriage of Noted English People in Little Westminster Chapel.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly colonial secretary, now president of the British board of trade, was married at 2 o'clock this afternoon to Miss Clementine Hozier, daughter of the late secretary to Lloyd's.

The scene of the wedding, St. Margaret's Chapel, the quaint little edifice adjoining Westminster Abbey, was packed with all fashionable and official London.

The bride is considered one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in London. She is twenty-three years old, tall and slight.

The bridegroom has had a remarkable career. Before he took to politics he was in the Fourth Hussars. He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war as correspondent, and is at present one of the best known statesmen in England.

OBSCENE POSTALS ROUSE OFFICIALS

Growth of Objectionable Business Causes Postoffice Department To Start Crusade.

The growth of the obscene post card business in the last few months, resulting in the mails being flooded with the objectionable cards, has prompted the officials of the Postoffice Department to start a crusade against the business, and orders have been sent to all postmasters that they must be more diligent in withholding the cards in this category.

The law is plain that no pictures of an obscene nature shall be admitted. The postal regulations also prohibit the mailing of fancy post cards that contain tinsel lettering, attached photographs or perfumed envelopes, unless inclosed in wrappers. This ruling has been made necessary because the tinsel has been known to rub off on the hands of the clerks, carriers and others handling them, causing blood poisoning in some instances.

"Good gracious, Algy! Whatever've you done to your face?"

"Aw—I shave myself now."

"What on earth for?"

"Cause my beauty doctor's ordered me to take more exercise!"—London Opinion.